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-DOGS THAT DO ALL IMAGINABLE TRICKS AND WHO DO EVERYTHING BUT TALK. THEY SING A LITTLE AND MAKE YOU LAUGH AND MARVEL AT THEIR WONDROUS INTELLIGENCE.

-YOUTURKEY: The Japanese wonder in the marvelous wire act.

-TATO and TATE: Comic entree.

-THE MARVELOUS BENO: America's greatest equilibrist and balancing trapeze artist.

-FRANK VOERG: The German eccentric comedy musician.

ical artist.

-MR. GEORGE SETTLER and his troupe of 18 performing dogs.

-Four Weldon's troupe of acrobats: MAY, HAZEL, IDA and CHARLES in their wonderful acrobatic performance.

-TATO and TATE: Two funny old clowns.

-YOUTURKEY: In his wonderful "Slide for Life" act.

-THE VALLE TRIO: High-class musical novelty act.

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Admission 50c Box seats including admission \$1.50
Reserved seats including admission \$1.00 Children under 12, Matinees 25c

SEATS MAY BE HAD AT M. A. GUNST STORE FRIDAY MORNING

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, November 19.—With the delivery of Premier Asquith's speech, declaring the policy of the government showing, as it did, Balfour's outlining of the Unionist policy earlier in the week, the two parties in the political contest have laid their cards on the table. The fight will be short and sharp and, from the attitude of the speakers who have already taken the platform, as bitter as it will be short.

Premier Asquith opened the campaign with a speech at a luncheon of the National Liberal Club. He announced no new policies. The government, Asquith said, was determined to bring an end at once and for all time to the present system under which 'liberal legislation did not have a fair chance, and to confine the second chamber to subordinate functions appropriate to such a body. The Liberals were fighting for fair play, for progressive legislation and the complete establishment of a representative government.

Regarding the recent activity of the Lords in the matter of reforms themselves, the Premier said that the reason for this was clearly apparent, as the Tories could not face another election with the incubus of the House of Lords on their back.

Ready For Battle of Ballots.

When the failure of the veto conference was announced, all signs favored the government candidates, fresh from their successes in the bye-elections. Good trade returns increases the popularity of free trade, while the Unionists, disorganized, had apparently lost heart, some of their newspapers even predicting their defeat should an election ensue.

The approach of the dissolution of Parliament, however, restored their confidence, and although a section of the party which a few weeks ago advocated Federal home rule is finding it awkward to recant, the ranks generally have been reformed.

The House of Lords naturally is the foremost question on which the election will be fought. A plank of importance in the Unionist platform is opposition to home rule and "the use of American dollars to destroy the British Constitution." The latter cry has lost some of its force through the publication of a statement that only \$75,000 was collected by the Irish leader, one-third of which came from Canada.

Liberal Leaders Confident.

The Liberals are full of confidence in their policy for the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords, free trade and the success of the government's social legislation. They have an awkward problem to face in seeking a solution of conditions arising from the Osborne judgment, which prohibits trades unions from using their funds to support the Labor party.

The Labor members of the House of Commons are demanding that legislation be enacted to overcome this judgment, and Asquith has promised to announce the government's policy next week. The judgment has had the effect of reducing the number of Labor candidates, thus avoiding three-cornered contests in which the Liberals lost a dozen seats last January.

It is expected the elections will be concluded by December 18th. The boroughs, including London, will poll between December 2d and 8th; the district boroughs between December 7th and 17th, and the counties between the 8th and 17th. The peers in the coming election will have an advantage not accorded since the days of the "Long Parliament." The resolution declaring it to be an infringement of the liberties of the Commons for a peer or a prelate to concern himself in the election of the members was not renewed in this Parliament.

WILLETT & GRAY ON SUGAR MARKET

(Continued from page five.)

small Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, taking office March 4, 1911, but not meeting in Congress until December, 1911, unless sooner called by the President; in the mean time no action on Sugar Tariff is likely to be taken. In December, 1911, Democrats may introduce bills to largely reduce duties on sugar, which they will probably find difficult to pass.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together are 122,983 tons against 145,924 tons last week and 122,336 tons last year, say the stocks equal for the first time. Importers' stock

is reduced to 15,000 tons Cubas in store at New York for European account, and held for possible improvement in prices.

Last year the Cuba crop campaign began December 1, but this year the great majority of estates will make no sugar in December. The weather continues favorable in western Cuba, but is still too dry in eastern sections of the island.

The Louisiana crop reports continue very favorable as to quality. Shipments to New York are in progress. The crops of Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Mexico and domestic beets are making good progress. The only somewhat adverse report this week comes from Brazil. Cable messages continue to give favorable weather for harvesting the European beet crop.

We refer to a number of tables relating to European campaigns and commerce of much interest. Please note that exports from Russia were only one-third of the amount of previous year. No new crop estimates have come to hand this week.

Note that when beet quotations go below cost of production at 9s. per cwt. f. o. b. Hamburg, the downward fluctuations are small and subject to quick recovery. Cuba Centrifugals of new crop can sell as usual for early deliveries in New York at half cent under beet parity and still be above cost of production, because of the reciprocity treaty advantage of 20 per cent in duties under the duties on beet sugar imports.

Just a steady hand-to-mouth market for refiner's requirements may be expected.

FEDERAL REPORTER ON SUGAR MARKET

(Continued from page five.)

basis of 3 5-20c basis 88 def. for the Hollos No. 1, 2 31-32c, basis 86 deg. for the Hollos No. 2, and 2 21-32c, basis 82 deg. for the Hollos No. 3, and on Wednesday of this week 1,500 tons Philippines afloat, due the latter part of November, sold to Messrs. B. H. Howell, Son & Co., at 2 3-4c, basis 83 deg. On Thursday 20,000 bags Cuba Centrifugals, for prompt steamer shipment to New York, sold to the American Sugar Refining Company, at 2 1-2c cost and freight for 96 deg. test, the

parity of 3.86c delivered, and 25,000 bags Cubas, the remainder of importers' stocks at Philadelphia, sold to the same buyers, on the basis of 3.80c ex store for 96 deg. test. Three Java cargoes, comprising about 20,000 tons, which we mentioned in our last report, are still at the Delaware Breakwater unsold. The S. S. Irak, 8,000 tons, could be bought on the basis of 10s 0d c. d. f. ex ship, lighterage for buyers' account, the parity of say 3.87c ex vessel, which is equivalent to say 3.90c delivered refinery. The other cargoes, which could discharge at the refiners' docks, are held at 10s 3d c. d. f. for 96 deg. test, the equivalent of 3.92c duty paid. The remaining stocks in store in New York, about 15,000 tons, controlled by one interest, are held at 3.90c for 96 deg. test delivered at the refinery, and the fact that two cargoes of Javas afloat for Messrs. B. H. Howell, Son & Co., which should have arrived this month, have been delayed, and will probably not be received until next month, encourages owners of nearby stocks to hold out for their full asking price. Whether or not they will eventually obtain this, remains to be seen. The demand for Eastern refined sugar is only moderate, and no improvement can be looked for. Supplies available for melting purposes between now and January 1st are comparatively small. On the other hand, present prices make it an object for the Louisiana planters to market their supplies as rapidly as possible, as it is conceded that as we approach the new crop position, quite a sharp decline in values is to be expected. For this reason probably more Louisiana sugar will be shipped to New York this year than is usually the case. Some interest is being taken in new crop Cuba sugars. December shipment is offered on the basis of 2 1-2c cost and freight, the equivalent of 3.86c duty paid. First half January shipment could be had at 5-16c less, i. e., 2 3-16c cost and freight, and February shipment at 2 1-8c cost and freight, the equivalent of 3.54c and 3.48c respectively, duty paid New York. At the latter prices some business has been done, but the volume is so far small. The closing spot quotations are on the basis of 3.86c duty paid for 96 deg. Centrifugals, 3.36c duty paid for 89 deg. Muscovadoes, and 3.11c duty paid for 83 deg. molasses sugars. The world's visible supply is 920,000 tons, as compared with 860,000 tons a year ago. Messrs. Willett & Gray estimate total stocks and afloats

as showing a visible supply of 1,011,983 tons, an increase of 124,645 tons from last year. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together, 122,983 tons, an increase of 645 tons from last year. Estimated afloats to the United States, 61,000 tons, against 88,000 tons last year.

No news of interest has come from the island during the past week, and it is understood the weather continues very favorable. Naturally there is considerable interest as to whether or not the campaign in Cuba will get under way early this year. Much will depend on the weather during December.

EUROPE.—The weather abroad continues very favorable, and prices seem to have steadied, for the present at least, around 9s, the closing being steady, as follows:

November buyers 8s 11 1-2d, equals 3.87c duty paid New York.

December buyers 9s, equals 3.88c duty paid New York.

August buyers 9s 4d, equals 3.95c duty paid New York.

May buyers 9s 6d, equals 3.99c duty paid New York.

Javas.—There is nothing new to report.

Louisiana.—Harvesting is progressing very satisfactorily, the cold weather of the past week being just what is needed to put the cane in good condition for grinding, the price for 96 deg. test Centrifugals being on the basis of 3.65c.

Domestic Beets.—The Michigan refiners are now offering to a number of points in New York State on the basis of 4.55c, or five points under the Eastern refiners' quotation for cane sugar. At this difference in values it is unlikely that they will secure much business. For the territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh 4.50c is asked, at which price there is a fair demand. It is thought in some quarters that in order to move their sugars more rapidly, the domestic beet producers may make a differential of 15 points under the quotation of Eastern refiners, instead of 10 points, as has been customary.

Refined Sugar.—All prices and market conditions remain unchanged, the different refiners quoting on the basis of 4.60c, cash less 1 per cent, f. o. b. New York, with the Federal Sugar Refining Company naming 4.55c at certain consignment points where they are desirous of cleaning up their old stocks. Indications point to a steady market, without change either way for the present.

What's the Matter With Sugar Stocks?

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